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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/675,262	09/28/2000	Jesse R. Walker	42390P9007	3019
8791	7590	10/08/2003	EXAMINER	
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN 12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD, SEVENTH FLOOR LOS ANGELES, CA 90025			CHO, UN C	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2682	

DATE MAILED: 10/08/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/675,262

Applicant(s)

WALKER, JESSE R. 

Examiner

Un C Cho

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 - 21 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1 - 21 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 September 2000 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- 11) ☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on ____ is: a) ☐ approved b) ☐ disapproved by the Examiner.
- If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.
- 12) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

- 13) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).
- a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 15) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). ____. |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) ____. | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: on page 7 line 9, "Authentication server 212" should apparently be authentication server 210 instead.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Objections

2. Claim 20 is objected to because of the following informalities: the order of the letters is inappropriate "c" should be "b" instead. Appropriate correction is required.

Drawings

3. The drawings are objected to because figure 4, reference character 406 is not mentioned in the description. In addition, figure 5, reference character 502 has two arrows going out of the reference character but one of the arrows does not have an appropriate label on it indicating its function. A proposed drawing correction or corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.

Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1, 2 and 15 - 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over prior art admitted by the applicant in the specification (page 2-3) in view of Pilc et al. (US 5,510,777).

Regarding claim 1, the admitted prior art (fig. 1) teaches a method for establishing secured roaming among a wireless station 108 and 110, a first and a second access points 100 and 102. The admitted prior art also teaches that the wireless station can roam between the access points. However, the admitted prior art fails to teach: the first access point requesting a first ticket from an authentication server and using the first ticket to establish a first secured session with the wireless station; and in response to a second ticket request from the wireless station through the first secured session, the first access point forwarding the second ticket request to the authentication server and relaying a resulting second ticket from the authentication server to the wireless station. However, Pilc teaches the first LEC (Local Exchange Control, fig. 1) requesting a first ticket from an SCP (Security Control Point, 134-1) and using the first ticket to establish a first secured session with the wire line station 102; and in response to a second ticket request from the wire line station 102 through the first secured session, the first LEC 106 forwarding the second ticket request to the SCP 134-1 and relaying a resulting second ticket from the SCP 134-1 to the wire line station (col. 5, line 61 through col.7, line 21). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

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in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Pilc to the admitted prior art in order to grant access to each associated individual can be made further dependent upon a recognition of which of the individuals they are and a profile specifically associated with that individual.

Regarding claim 2, the admitted prior art as modified by Pilc also teaches: applying the second ticket and a group identity shared by the first and the second LEC 106 to establish a second secured session between the wire line station and the second LEC 106 (col. 7, line 54 – 56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Pilc to the admitted prior art in order to grant access to each associated individual can be made further dependent upon a recognition of which of the individuals they are and a profile specifically associated with that individual.

Regarding claim 15, the admitted prior art (fig. 1) teaches a wired medium 112; a wireless medium 106; a server coupled to the wired medium 114; a wireless station 108 and 110 coupled to the wireless medium 106; and access point 100 coupled to the wireless medium 106 and the wired medium 112. However, the admitted prior art fails to teach: a first control unit, comprising a first authentication protocol engine to request a first ticket from the authentication server and use the first ticket to establish a first secured session with the wireless station; and in response to a second ticket request from the wireless station through the first secured session, to forward the second ticket request to the authentication server and relays a resulting second ticket from the authentication server to the wireless station. However, Pilc teaches a first SCP 134-1,

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comprising a first authentication unit 218 to request a first ticket from the user authentication data 312 and use the first ticket to establish a first secured session with the wire line station 102; and in response to a second ticket request from the wire line station 102 through the first secured session, to forward the second ticket request to the authentication unit 218 and relays a resulting second ticket from the authentication unit 218 to the wire line station 102 (col. 5, line 61 through col.7, line 21). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Pilc to the admitted prior art in order to grant access to each associated individual can be made further dependent upon a recognition of which of the individuals they are and a profile specifically associated with that individual.

Regarding claim 16, the admitted prior art as modified by Pilc also teaches: applying the second ticket and a group identity shared by the first and the second LEC 106 to establish a second secured session with the second LEC 106 (col. 7, line 54 – 56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Pilc to the admitted prior art in order to grant access to each associated individual can be made further dependent upon a recognition of which of the individuals they are and a profile specifically associated with that individual.

6. Claims 3, 5 - 6 and 17 - 18, 20 - 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over prior art admitted by the applicant in the specification (page 2-3) in

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view of Pilc as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Brown et al. (US 5,689,563).

Regarding claim 3, the admitted prior art as modified by Pilc fails to teach: the authentication server dynamically generating a first and a second session keys to include in the first and the second tickets, respectively; and the authentication server encrypting the first and the second tickets with a first and a second encryption keys. However, Brown teaches the authenticating unit generating a first and a second session keys to include in the first and the second tickets, respectively; and the authenticating unit encrypting the first and the second tickets with a first and a second encryption keys (col. 3, lines 63 through col. 4 line 8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Brown to the admitted prior art and Pilc in order to create an encryption technique to alleviate problems associated with packetized data.

Regarding claim 5, the admitted prior art as modified by Pilc fails to teach: the first access point appending application specific information to the second ticket to formulate a combined message; and the first access point encrypting the combined message with the first session key. However, Brown teaches: the first fixed network communication unit 130 appending application specific information to the second ticket to formulate a combined message; and the first fixed network communication unit 130 encrypting the combined message with the first session key (col. 6, line 45 – 54 of Brown). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Brown to the admitted prior art

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and Pilc in order to create an encryption technique to alleviate problems associated with packetized data.

Regarding claim 6, the admitted prior art as modified by Pilc fails to teach: the application specific information further comprises the first access point's selected time and random number. However, Brown teaches the application specific information further comprises the first fixed network communication unit 130, selected instant-specific information and random challenge (RAND) (col. 6, line 14 and col. 7, line 39 – 45). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Brown to the admitted prior art and Pilc in order to create an encryption technique to alleviate problems associated with packetized data.

Regarding claim 17, admitted prior art as modified by Pilc and Brown teaches: a switch center 128 to decrypt the second ticket request (col. 8, lines 16 – 24 of Brown) and Pilc teaches a SPC 134-1 that forwards the second ticket request (col. 9, line 19 – 52). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Brown, Pilc to the access point of the admitted prior art in order to create an encryption technique to alleviate problems associated with packetized data.

Regarding claim 18, the claim is interpreted and rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 3.

Regarding claim 20, the claim is interpreted and rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 5

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Regarding claim 21, the claim is interpreted and rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 6.

7. Claims 4 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over prior art admitted by the applicant in the specification (page 2-3) in view of Pilc and in view of Brown as applied to claim 3 above, and further in view of Williams (US 5,475,735).

Regarding claim 4, the admitted prior art as modified by Pilc and Brown fails to teach: the first and the second session keys have limited lifetime. However, Fujino teaches the first and the second session keys have limited lifetime (col. 9, line 25 through 27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Williams to the admitted prior art, Pilc and Brown in order to offer the advantages of both a local loop service and mobile telephone service without the added expense of additional network elements to obtain customer mobility.

Regarding claim 19, the claim is interpreted and rejected for the same reason as set forth in claim 4.

8. Claim 7 – 9, 11- 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown in view of Pilc.

Regarding claim 7, Brown teaches:
an antenna 154; inherently a filter coupled to the antenna; a receiver and a transmitter 152; and a switch center 128 coupled to the receiver and the transmitter and coupled to a wired-network connection interface 132 wherein the switch center 128 further

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comprises a database 136 (fig. 1). However, Brown fails to teach, authentication protocol engine that requests a first ticket from an authentication server and uses the first ticket to establish a first secured session with a wireless station; and in response to a second ticket request from the wireless station through the first secured session, forwards the second ticket request to the authentication server and relays a resulting second ticket from the authentication server to the wireless station. Pilc teaches: the first LEC (Local Exchange Control, fig. 1) requesting a first ticket from an SCP (Security Control Point, 134-1) and using the first ticket to establish a first secured session with the wire line station 102; and in response to a second ticket request from the wire line station 102 through the first secured session, the first LEC 106 forwarding the second ticket request to the SCP 134-1 and relaying a resulting second ticket from the SCP 134-1 to the wire line station (col. 5, line 61 through col.7, line 12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Pilc to Brown in order to grant access to each associated individual can be made further dependent upon a recognition of which of the individuals they are and a profile specifically associated with that individual.

Regarding claim 8, Brown as modified by Pilc teaches:

a switch center 128 to decrypt the second ticket request (col. 8, lines 16 – 24 of Brown) and Pilc teaches a SPC 134-1 that forwards the second ticket request (col. 9, line 19 – 52). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Pilc to Brown in order to create an encryption technique to alleviate problems associated with packetized data.

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Regarding claim 9, Brown as modified by Pilc teaches: the authenticating unit generating a first and a second session keys to include in the first and the second tickets, respectively; and the authenticating unit encrypting the first and the second tickets with a first and a second encryption keys (col. 3, lines 63 through col. 4 line 8).

Regarding claim 11, Brown further teaches: the first fixed network communication unit 130 appending application specific information to the second ticket to formulate a combined message; and the first fixed network communication unit 130 encrypting the combined message with the first session key (col. 6, line 45 – 54).

Regarding claim 12, Brown teaches the application specific information further comprises the first fixed network communication unit 130, selected instant-specific information and random challenge (RAND) (col. 6, line 14 and col. 7, line 39 – 45).

Regarding claim 13, Brown teaches an antenna 124; an inherently filter coupled to the antenna; a subscriber unit 122; a micro processing stage 118 and an encryptor/decryptor 120 coupled to the micro processing stage 118. However, Brown fails to teach that the control unit further comprises an authentication protocol engine that requests a second ticket from an authentication server via an access point after having used a first ticket to establish a first secured session with the access point. Pilc teaches that wire line station 102 requests a second ticket from a SCP 134-1 via LEC 106 after having used a first ticket to establish a first secured session with LEC 106. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Pilc to Brown in order to grant access to

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each associated individual can be made further dependent upon a recognition of which of the individuals they are and a profile specifically associated with that individual.

Regarding claim 14, Brown as modified by Pilc also teaches:

applying the second ticket and a group identity shared by the first and the second LEC 106 and 112 to establish a second secured session with the second LEC 112 (col. 7, line 54 – 56). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Pilc to Brown in order to grant access to each associated individual can be made further dependent upon a recognition of which of the individuals they are and a profile specifically associated with that individual.

9. Claim 10 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown and Pilc as applied to claim 7 above, and further in view of Williams.

Regarding claim 10, Brown as modified by Pilc fails to teach:

the first and the second session keys have limited lifetime. However, Fujino teaches the first and the second session keys have limited lifetime (col. 9, line 25 through 27). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to provide the teaching of Williams to Pilc and Brown in order to offer the advantages of both a local loop service and mobile telephone stowice without the added expense of additional network elements to obtain customer mobility.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to UN CHO whose telephone number is (703) 305-8725.

The examiner can normally be reached on M ~ F 8:00AM to 4:30PM.

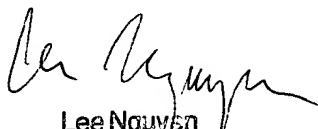
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, VIVIAN CHIN can be reached on (703) 308-6739. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-4700.

UN CHO UC 10/6/03

Examiner

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Lee Nguyen
Primary Examiner